

Edmonton.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1883.

No. 13.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HIMMELT, Jan. 26, 1883.

Roads are very bad.
Over twenty persons camped here one night this week.
E. Forget and wife passed here on the 23rd going to Regina.

Land is booming. In Prince Albert and lots are being sold at over \$400 each.
The weather has been very cold and stormy this week but is turning milder to-day. 1882 change has lost a great many travellers who were storm-bound.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 26, 1883.
Parliament meets on 8th of February.
Big Bear has at last taken treaty money.
Weather has been very cold but is now milder.

Battleford freight will this spring be brought in from Swift Current creek.
Col. Herchmer is expected daily. He has been promoted and will soon remove to Regina.

Mail for both east and west left at six o'clock Sunday evening. That for the west carried a large amount of express matter.
The land agents at Prince Albert has received instructions to accept one dollar an acre for lands entered on previous to July, 1882.
A local land agent here, who has been appointed assistant commissioner, and this district has been put under Mr. Rae of Carlton.

Application is made for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan coal mining and transportation company, the Saskatchewan, the North-West, and the Cumberland coal and railway company.

LOCAL.

The subject next Sabbath evening in the Methodist church will be "A night in prison."
W. H. KINNEY has sold his claim, on the south side, to W. Maloney, for a yoke of oxen.

Smith thinks now that he will be able to get the engine of his thrasher repaired and start operations shortly.

LAUREY & PILLOW have finished burning a lime kiln, containing one thousand bushels, of lime above the mouth of Sturgeon river near Ft. Saskatchewan.

L. GENEVAUX has sold four chains frontage of his claim on the south side of the river to the Roman Catholic mission. This gives the mission a total frontage of ten chains.

Messrs. Lang and D'Artigue have opened a coal seam about two and a half miles above the city of Saskatchewan, on the north side of the river. The seam is from four and a half to five feet thick. A load of coal taken from it last week burned well.

FOXES or coyotes recently attacked G. Long's poultry house, Sturgeon river settlement, and massacred three geese; and a coyote recently came into A. Cameron's corral in the same settlement in broad daylight and carried off the head of his gander.

AD McPHERSON's train of thirty sleighs, with freight for J. A. Macdonnell & Co., arrived from Swift Current creek on Wednesday last. The horses were very thin. The freight comprised a general assortment of dry goods, groceries and hardware. Mr. McPherSON intends to return to the Red Deer fork shortly for more freight.

F. M. JUNEAU arrived on Saturday last from Sturgeon Creek with his thrasher. He followed Mr. McPherSON and the latter arrived at Battle river, when he came ahead. The machine is a four horse-power, and has eight knives with a cast-iron frame, and is manufactured in Huntington, Que. It began work yesterday at E. Juneau's place on the north side of the river, and from there will probably proceed to Sturgeon river settlement.

The marriage of Mr. A. Logan, of the Long lake road, Edmonton, to Miss Annie McGillivray, of Victoria, on Wednesday last, was the occasion of a grand turn out of stylish cutters, fancy horses, tons of many colored ribbon and numbers of pleased young people, such as the steady and the steady of this quiet burg had not often seen. The procession consisting of about twenty couples passed along Main street to the Methodist church, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, and returned by the same route to the house of Mr. H. Fraser, where the company consisted of the newly married couple and fully one hundred of their friends and acquaintances were provided with a plentiful repast. Dancing commenced early in the evening at the house of Messrs. Frederick and Alexander Rowland near by, where one house was not sufficient to contain the number of guests who were kept up with very little intermission until yesterday morning.

WATSON and McLaughlin, who were lately sentenced to twenty-five days each, imprisonment in Ft. Saskatchewan, for desertion from employment and ten days more for refusing to return, are to be released to-day, at the end of the twenty-five days for which they were first sentenced.

ROBERTSON & McLEAN's coal drift on the Robertson & McGinn estate, is in about 25 yards. The main tunnel is six feet high by seven wide, and well timbered. State tunnels have been run for a short distance on each side of the main one and about 100 tons of coal have been taken out to date. The seam is from 28 to 41 inches thick, without fault, and the coal is bright and solid, burning very freely. Very little water has been struck in the tunnel yet and this probably accounts for the superior quality of the coal.

Amidst the winter commenced very early the weather in this locality was fine until a short time ago, every one agreeing that Edmonton winter weather was exceptionally lovely. For the last two or three days, however, it has been very cold, and generally unpleasant, and the decision was unanimous that Edmonton had without exception the worst winter weather even in its history. A change for the better occurred the day before yesterday, and now with bright sun, blue sky, and a warm western breeze, the weather is more, and the citizens show their confidence in the remoteness of the north pole and the near approach of spring by appearing on our crowded thoroughfares wearing felt hats, the badge of summer, instead of the costly seal or less expensive muskrat hats of the winter. They are the favorites at this time of the year.

To the inhabitants of Edmonton and vicinity.—Gentlemen: About to leave for Ottawa on a commission of the highest importance to our entire community, I wish hereby to express, through the columns of the BULLETIN, my sincere thanks to you all for the moral and pecuniary support you have rendered in this important matter. On your part you have done everything required to show how much you desire the success of all in my power to justify the confidence you have so generously placed in me, and shall work with me and main for all without distinction, viz. for the general interest of St. Albert, Edmonton and other parts that may think proper to place their confidence in me. With many kind regards I remain, gentlemen, yours devotedly, H. LEDEK.

MOORE, ROSS & DENNIS, late Moore & Ross, have opened a new drift in the coal seam on the south side, which was opened by Moore & Ross during the winter before last. The drift is about 100 yards further up stream and the depth of earth above the coal is much greater than that of the old drift. The new drift has only been carried in about 30 feet, but the coal near the farther end is of the brightest and blackest color yet seen in any of the drifts that have been opened in this neighborhood. This may be owing to the fact that so far no moisture has been found, while generally there is a great deal of water in all the drifts, which seems to destroy some of the better qualities of the coal. At any rate, on the sides of the drift, the coal is much whiter and shines like veritable black diamonds. It is a fact that may not be generally known that the coal of the Saskatchewan is as clean as dust before being burned and is as clean to handle as four feet wide and six feet high, well timbered, and is to be the main tunnel works. Properly speaking, there are two seams, the bottom one is about fifteen inches thick, above this there is a seam of about "goose," a foot thick, and upon this lies the upper seam of coal about two feet in thickness. The two seams are alike in quality, and the floor of the main tunnel is the floor of the bottom of the lower seam to the top of the upper one is a little over four feet, of which over three feet is solid coal, and fifteen feet from the edge of the bank, where the first good coal is struck "breaks" fifteen feet wide will be carried along parallel with the main drift. In these "breaks" only the coal seams and the "goose" between will be taken out. The coal between the seams will be broken up and run in the main tunnel, the floor of which is about two feet lower than the floor of the "breaks." The "goose" will be broken up and run in the main tunnel, and will not need to be wheeled out. As the "breaks" will only be a little over four feet wide, the coal will have to be taken in a kneeling or sitting posture, have to be worked in a kneeling or sitting posture. Instead of being regularly timbered the roof of the break will be supported by posts and

props, that is each post will have a short piece across its top like the letter T. As it is found to be very expensive to timber in such a way as to keep the drift open from year to year, and as coal is plentiful at the end of each coal, and a new one opened the next season, the seam is about fifty feet above the level of the river and a wooden shoot is constructed which carries the coal from the mouth of the drift to the lee with as little damage as possible. The shoot has a flat bottom which acts as a screen and lets most of the small stuff drop through before the end of the shoot the coal is reached. From the end of the shoot the coal will be hauled to the north side, and on the point where it will be loaded on a ship or steamer or flatbed next summer of local sale next winter. The principal drawback to this coal is that it is very brittle, having a tendency to break up so as to be too small for use, causing a great deal of waste every time it is handled, and that exposure to the weather causes it to crumble. With a layer on the outside of a pile has crumbled away considerable. If the condition of the bank is such that the coal could be laid at the mouth of the drift, there to await sale or shipment, considerable waste would be avoided. The same firm, however, have a coal claim about fifteen miles up the river at the big island, where they had 100 tons taken out last winter, the coal which is less brittle than what is found here, and the situation is such that it can be stored at the mouth of the drift and loaded from there directly on to barges.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, at 7.30.

MINSTRELS AND BALL.

MANAGER,	W. J. HURLEY.
BOXES,	P. CURRAN.
TAMBO,	P. BRUNETTE.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Introductory Overture
Orchestra.

Opening Chorus. Down the River

Song. Bradshaw.
Morning by the Bright Light

Ballad. Bones.
Tiva

Song. McNichol.
Blackwell's Isle

Ballad. Tambo.
What Shall Make Thee Sad

Song. Bones.
Dinah's Wedding

Ballad. Lottic Lee
Chamberlain

Song. Vive la Compagnie

Ballad. Tambo.
The Fatherland

Song. Schultz.
If ever I cease to Love

Ballad. Company.
Love it is a Funny Thing

PART II.

Horizontal Bar. Hurley, Brunette, Bradshaw.
Song and Dance. Curran.
Comic Song. Curran.
The Boy Artists. Parker.
Skitmore Guards. Toby and Tobias.
Curran, Bradshaw, Moody, Brunette, Cullen.
Banjo Solo. McNichol.
The Infants. Bradshaw, Moody.

Farce. Goldenrod, Bradshaw, Moody, Brunette.
Tumbling and Contortions. Hurley, Bradshaw, Brunette.

Stamp Speech. Curran.
Clog. Curran.
Comic Song. McNichol.
Master Will Walters. Moody.

Farce. Goldenrod, Curran, McNichol.
To conclude with a SHAGGY PANTOMIME by the Company.
Tickets include Show, Dance and Supper: price \$1; women and child on free. To be had at all the stores in Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.—Came to my hand of horses last spring, a small brown colt, which has remained with them ever since. The animal is now in my yard, and the owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. A. ROWLAND, Rat Creek.

NOTICES.

LOST.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17th, between the Edmonton mills and Norris & Carey's store, two sacks of bran. Information as to their whereabouts left at the Bulletin office will be thankfully received. G. GAGNON.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the late firm of Haly & Co. are notified to pay their accounts due said firm on or without delay. No other parties have any right to receive payment of the same. BLECKREIT & HAMILLY, agents for Haly, Young.

NOTICE.—On the 25th ult., I took as a homestead and pre-emption the half section immediately south of that occupied by the Rev. Canon Newton (the Hermitage) and adjoining the river. All persons warned against removing timber therefrom. THOS. McCauley.

FOUND.—At Red Deer river, about five years ago while hunting buffalo, a small saddle and a small stirrup in the river; in good condition at present. Owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses. ELZEAR LABOUCAN, Battle River crossing.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department or the Interior. E. DEVLILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

\$10,000 REWARD.—Lost from my premises about the middle of December last, a white and red cow about seven years old with short horns, a small stripe in the eye very plain. Also two yearling steers, one dark red and the other red and white, branded "J.N." and the hindmost might not very plain. In good condition when last seen. Any person bringing the above animals to my place or to Norris & Carey's store will receive the above reward. J. NOBBS.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and building a telegraph line from some point on the west coast of Ireland or Scotland, by way of Greenland, Hudson's strait, the Baffin bay, Fort Churchill, the Mackenzie river, the Peace river, to some point on the coast of the Pacific ocean in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, with power to extend the line north-westerly to a point of junction with the Russian telegraph system. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. MCATHUR & DEXTER, Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of laying a cable and building a telegraph line from some point on the west coast of Ireland or Scotland, by way of Greenland, Hudson's strait, the Baffin bay, Fort Churchill, the Mackenzie river, the Peace river, to some point on the coast of the Pacific ocean in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, with power to extend the line north-westerly to a point of junction with the Russian telegraph system. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. MCATHUR & DEXTER, Solicitors for applicants.

ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against the estate, personal estate and effects of Thos. Wright, late of Edmonton, N.W.T., who died hereby given that on the 1st day of July, 1882, intestate, and of whose personal estate and effects letters of administration were granted by High Court magistrates in and for the said territories, to Arthur D. Patton, of Edmonton, are hereby required to send in their claims and demands to the said administrator, at Edmonton, on or before the first day of May, A.D. 1883; and notice is hereby given that after that date I will proceed to distribute assets of the deceased among the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims I shall then have been advised to make, and I will not be liable for the assets or proceeds thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim I shall not then have been advised. Dated at Edmonton, N.W.T., this 10th day of January, A.D. 1883. ARTHUR D. PATTON, Administrator.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton.

SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar for Three Months (thirteen issues).

ADVERTISING RATES.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar.

The best facilities for Job Printing in the North-West.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 27, 1883.

FIRE.

The fire of last week should be taken as a gentle reminder that with the increased size of our town there is a necessity for some organized means by which fires can be extinguished, or at least kept from spreading to any great extent. It is true that as yet most of the buildings are so isolated as not to endanger each other in case of fire, but this will not remain so much longer. Even now on Main street there are in one place six buildings near to and including the BULLETIN office, which if any one of them caught fire, the rest would be almost sure to burn also, being of dry lumber and there being no means of preventing the fire from spreading. In the H. B. Co fort also the buildings are not very far apart, and being surrounded by a high palisade of spruce, a fire occurring in any part would be liable to spread over the whole. We may reasonably expect that next summer many new buildings will be put up in all parts of the town, most of them, in all probability, near to or adjoining buildings already up. This will destroy the isolation possessed by many of the present buildings, and greatly increase the general danger of fire, so that next winter the situation will be far more critical than at present.

Owing to the slow and uncertain means of communication that we at present possess with the outside world, it is questionable if any of the ordinary appliances could certainly be procured before next fall, even though a commencement were made now; and this being the case if anything is to be done it should be begun at once. Judging from present appearances our town will be built principally of wood, and as long as wood will burn as easily as it does, we must make up our minds that we will have to fight fire at least occasionally, so the sooner we begin to make our preparations and the better we prepare ourselves the better it will be for us. It is foolish to wait until heavy losses have been incurred before realizing that we are in danger. It is cheaper to profit by the experience of other places than to wait until we are taught ourselves by actual loss.

It is well known that a fire brigade to be useful requires training and experience. The men must have a complete knowledge of each other and of their work. If the necessary training and acquaintance is begun now, at this early stage, we may be reasonably confident that in future when the necessity arises, the brigade will be found equal to their duty which they could not be expected to be if only organized on the spur of the moment, and used for political purposes as volunteer fire brigades too often are. By commencing in good time everything can be done to the best advantage, while if organization is left off until something startling occurs, everything will be done in a hurry and at great expense, many things, doubtless, will be done that do not need to be, and nothing will be done well. This has been the usual experience elsewhere and there is no reason to suppose that the case will be different here.

As more modern methods of doing business are adopted there will be a general desire to have all buildings insured, and indeed steps in this direction cannot be taken too soon, and as soon as insurance is wished for it will be found that the first question asked by the companies will be, what means of protection against fire do you possess? If we have none it is scarcely possible that any insurance can be effected, but as means for the prevention or quenching of fire are introduced and improved, insurances will be effected more easily and at lower rates. The fact of there being no means for the extinguishing of fire and consequently no possibility of insurance, will

always act as a hindrance to the erection of a better and more expensive class of buildings in town, and thereby prevent that improvement we all so much desire.

It is scarcely possible for the town in its present condition to stand the expense of a first class steam fire engine, such as constitutes the best means by which fire can be fought, but the purchase of such an engine should be an object kept steadily in view, to be attained as the earliest possible moment, and money spent now in procuring an inferior article would be so much thrown away, and would keep us so much longer from procuring a better machine. Nothing short of a first class engine would actually quench a fire that had once got under way in any of the large wooden buildings in town. The most that could be done by a small engine would be to keep other buildings from being caught and for this purpose a complete hook and ladder outfit with the usual supply of Babcock fire extinguishers in the hands of a well trained body of men would be fully as effective and would not cost one quarter as much. There is no reason why such an outfit could not be procured and made effective before next fall, and this would be the first step towards a thorough organization, which could be extended and perfected from time to time as occasion required.

But besides a general organization for the whole town it is a part of every householder's duty to himself and to his neighbor to prepare and keep prepared all possible means by which fire on his own premises can be prevented. The loss of one is liable to cause direct loss to others, and capital is not so plentiful here that the community can well spare any part, such as would be destroyed by a fire. There is no necessity here for old buildings to be burned down to make room for better ones. There is as yet plenty of room for all the good buildings that will be erected for many years. One of the first things to be done for self protection would be to coat the outside of wooden buildings with fire proof paint. This has been shown to be a great check to the progress of even large fires, and is a perfect protection against danger from sparks or cinders, which, in case of a large fire and high wind are liable to begin other fires distant from the first and in unexpected and inaccessible places. As most of the buildings are far from and high above the river it is difficult to procure a large supply of water on short notice, and every large building should have a cistern in which the rain water from the roof could be kept, and when a plentiful supply of rain water could not be secured, should be kept full of river water. With plenty of water handy a great deal could be done at the commencement of a fire with no more expensive an engine than a few buckets well handled. At present there is not a cistern in town and the few wells have too small a supply of water to be of much service. In winter, when there is plenty of snow, water is not so much needed, as snow is fully better than water for quenching fire and in many cases is more easily applied. A large scoop shovel is a very good engine with which to apply it and every house should be provided with one or more for use in cases of emergency.

The question of raising the necessary funds for the general protection against fire, leads naturally to the idea of the incorporation of Edmonton as a town. While all those who own houses might be willing to assist in a project for procuring a hook and ladder outfit or a fire engine, there are many people who own property here and who reside thousands of miles off, who own no houses now and never expect to own any in the place. A decrease in the risk from fire in town will make their property as well as that of others more eligible for building purposes and therefore more valuable than before, and it is only right that they should bear a fair share of the expense. Unless the town is incorporated there will be no means of compelling them to pay this share, and they certainly will not pay anything as long as they can avoid it.

If the people actually here have to bear the whole expense of the necessary improvements in town, while the greater part of the land is held at exorbitant prices by non-residents, the burden will be found too heavy to be borne and the necessary improvements will not be made, population and capital will be turned aside and the value of the land in

the hands of either residents or non-residents will increase but slowly in value. It is to the interest of all parties to have the town go ahead in all improvements, more especially in this matter of fire protection, and the best means to secure a perfect organization and a sufficient support is to have the place organized as a village, town, or city, immediately, or as soon as possible.

The following from the Toronto World is worth reprinting as showing the feeling that a portion of the people of eastern Canada have towards the North-West and accounting for the fact that the national policy and the government's North-Western land and railway policy is so popular with them:

"After we have spent our many millions, and made this great North-Western country, he, (the settler) would have us hand over the valuable and extensive market there created to the Americans, who never spent a cent on it. It is a common remark now, enforced by the experience of many an Ontario adventurer who has looked up in the North-West what capital he had, much or little, that really there has been an enormous amount of Ontario money sunk up there already. If that money is ever to come back again, otherwise than through sales to actual settlers, it must come in great part through the increased trade which Ontario is to do with the new country. But were it not for the N.P., which holds American competition at bay, the trade that Ontario now does with Manitoba would quickly be stripped from us and transferred to Chicago and St. Paul."

The World, should explain if the millions possessed and spent by Ontario people could make this country, why those millions were not expended in Ontario, a great part of which would be none the worse for a little making, rather than here. If the World would think the matter over a little perhaps it would see that these people did not spend their money to make the country; but that seeing the country to be good, they spent their millions in order to make more millions out of it. The idea contained in the latter part of the paragraph is worthy the attention of every settler in the North-West. The national policy is there held up as a means by which the speculators who have spent their money in such a way that it is a curse to the country rather than a benefit are to be re-imbursed by the hard work of the actual settler, by compelling him to pay monopoly prices for whatever he wants to buy. It is well to have such direct and unimpeachable testimony as to what the effect of the national policy upon the North-West is intended to be. It is to be a means by which tribute is to be levied upon us for the benefit of the eastern people. Now that we clearly understand what the object is, we know what to do about it as soon as we are sufficiently strong in numbers, which will not be long. The World is one of the journals that wants an independent and united Canadian nation, but the principle of compelling one part of the country to pay tribute to the other is not likely to lead to a union of feeling such as should exist in an independent nation.

It seems from our last week's telegrams that after all the North-West is to be divided into four and not two provincial districts as was lately said to be the case. Of these four divisions Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta are partially settled, but Athabasca, immediately north of Alberta, although a valuable region has at present almost no population. It is not very clear what the intention in making this division is. It surely cannot be to provide situations for four lieutenant-governors instead of one, as the population in each division is not large as that of some Ontario counties; and neither can it be a division for the purpose of electing members to the present North-West council, for the different local interests in each division could scarcely be represented by one member. It may be, and most probably is the case that these four divisions will be constituted judicial and registration districts with a view to their ultimate formation into provinces, and perhaps that each will be constituted a district for the election of a member to the house of commons. It is only fair that so large and important a part of the country as this North-West should have full representation, not alone as a favor or as a matter of right to its own population, but in the interests of the whole country. The necessity for having some one belonging to the territories

in Ottawa during the session, from whom advice and information can be obtained, is already recognized by the present lieutenant-governor being summoned there every session. But a man who hardly ever resides in the territories can scarcely be in a position to give intelligent advice on matters of which he can possibly know but little if anything. If it is to the advantage of the parliament of Canada to receive advice from men acquainted with matters in the territories, would it not be the best way to secure that advice by means of regularly elected members as is the method in other parts of the country? It is true that the population in these different districts is not as large as would be required to entitle a district to representation where population is thicker, but when the size and importance of the regions mentioned are taken into account, there can be no doubt that it would be for the general welfare of the country if each were allowed an elected representative in Ottawa.

The Hamilton Spectator, a protectionist journal, occupies an editorial column in proving that capital and labor are identical, capital being merely stored up labor. This is certainly the case, but the Spectator should go on and explain why it is that in Canada the national policy which the Spectator upholds protects Canadian capital from outside competition and does not so protect labor. The same journal also puts forth the rather original idea that "the interests of the North-West as a whole will be served by permitting the Canada Pacific to have the whole "of the through trade," and that the rates will "then be lower than if two roads compete until one of them breaks down." Probably the interests of eastern Canada would have been better served by permitting the Grand Trunk to have the whole of the through trade in that region but it is scarcely probable that the Spectator advanced the idea in that case. The supposition that if two railroads were allowed in the North-West one of them must break down, shows an amount of ignorance of the resources and extent of the country remarkable even in an Ontario paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's duffle-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

AT BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert road.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROBERTSON**, Proprietor.

The papers of last mail say that Sir John A. Macdonald is or was ill, and unable to transact public business.

GENERAL NEWS.

War is or was to be declared by France on Madagascar.

The importation of American pork into Germany is prohibited.

Dublin is under curfew law, an enforced early closing movement.

The revenue of the Dominion for November 1882 amounted to \$3,097,072.

The Transvaal Boers are fighting the Kaffir tribes and as usual defeating them.

A female Nihilist banished to Siberia lately killed the governor of the territory.

There is an agitation in Jamaica which has a very strong tendency towards rebellion.

The national debt of Britain is being diminished at the rate of five or six million pounds a year.

The Northern Pacific has sold 3,000,000 acres of its land east of the Missouri to a syndicate at \$4 an acre.

The union of the three Methodist bodies in Canada is probable. A joint committee has agreed on a basis of union.

The warlike movement in Soudan by a false prophet, which was temporarily successful, has received a check at the hands of the Egyptian troops.

The Ontario legislature met on December 13th. The disallowed rivers and streams bill will be re-enacted and a tight grip kept on the disputed territory.

Major Herbert, who went from Kingston to join the British army in Egypt, arrived two days after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and died shortly afterwards in Cairo.

A reward of £10,000 is offered for the arrest of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, who were killed in the Phoenix park, Dublin, last summer.

Gilbert and Sullivan, authors of Pinafore, Pirates of Penzance, and Patience, are out with a new comic opera called Iolanthe. It is successful both in London and New York.

An insane woman named Ann Bastard, living near London, Ont., was lately killed by her husband, as he says, while defending himself against her. A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against him.

A convention of Ontario liberals was called by premier Mowat to meet in Toronto on the 3rd and 4th of January last, probably to formulate a platform. This may be what has caused a change in the management of the Globe.

At their late sale of southern Manitoba lands the syndicate disposed of 50,000 acres, the average price being \$6.50; the aggregate realized \$325,000. These lands are sold absolutely and possession does not entail settlement duties.

Since the disallowance of the Emerson & North-Western charter mayor Carney, of Emerson, has visited Ottawa and obtained a promise from the C.P.R. to build a branch from West Lynne to a point on the C.P.R. South-Western.

A negro named Bill Allan, who had killed a woman and afterwards a policeman, was shot to death in Chicago on the 3rd of December, by policemen who were attempting to arrest him. He fired at one of them and the rest riddled him with bullets.

There has been a fall in the price of coal oil and as a consequence there is ruin and suffering in the Pennsylvania oil regions where all, even the poorer classes, speculate in oil. The decline in value of stocks and property in two days is estimated at \$15,000,000.

Miss Vanbeheren, an actress, was shot in the head and killed in a theatre in Cincinnati on Nov. 30th, by an actor named Frayne who was attempting to shoot an apple off her head. The accident was caused by the gun not going off at the proper time owing to a fault in the lock.

The innocent grangers composing the county council of Peel, Ont., have loudly petitioned the house of commons to have a heavier duty levied on fine wools imported into Canada, in order that the home growth of fine woolled sheep may be encouraged. Nothing if not patriotic.

A bloody encounter took place in Dublin between policemen and roughs on the night of November 25th which resulted in the death of detective Fox and in the arrest of his murderer after receiving six bullet wounds. The situation in the city is very serious and further trouble is feared.

The transit of Venus, which took place in December 6th, was observed at many different points throughout the world. In Canada and Britain the observations were hindered owing to stormy and cloudy weather. In the States they were almost uniformly successful. The next transit will take place 122 years hence, so that those who failed will not be likely to get a chance again. The object of observing the transit is to obtain a means by which the distance and magnitude of the various heavenly bodies can be computed more accurately than before. It may induce the public mind to know that the success or failure of the observations will not affect the price of bacon.

The schooner *Collegewood* went to pieces in the middle of Lake Michigan during a gale in the latter part of November. Five of her crew were drowned.

The Montreal Witness tells of a parrot which died recently in Quebec and which could speak English, French and German, sometimes inserting long quotations from Shakespeare and other writers.

The Crow Indians in Montana have almost always been at peace with the United States government, and as a consequence at war with other tribes of Indians. Lately Piegans, Blackfeet and Bullheads from the Canada side have been hunting buffalo in their territory, and so the Crows say, have stolen a large number of their horses. They have applied to the U. S. authorities for protection themselves but have been refused by U. S. troops. The Canadians had better stand firm under.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, 20th January, 1883. Reported for the Dominion by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	-5	-11
Sunday,	-8	-37
Monday,	-6	-15
Tuesday,	-3	-6
Wednesday,	-3	-13
Thursday,	24	-15
Friday,	20	8

Barometer rising, 27.520.
Five and a half inches of snow fell during 24 hours this week.

LOCAL—McGILLIVRAY. On the 24th Jan., by the Rev. D. C. Sanderson, in the Methodist church, Edmonton, Mr. Alex. Logan, of this place, to Miss Anne J. McGillivray, of Victoria.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—B. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermons in English and Cree. Evening prayers at 6.30, with lecture in points of Catholic doctrine. C. SOULLEN, O.M.I.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on Feb. 4th.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY, N.W.T.

400 LOTS FOR SALE

ON THE LAMOREAUX AND MACDONALD ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Being the east half of the original Lamoreaux brothers' claim, taken nine years ago, the first located in that vicinity.

Parties desiring to secure lots on this property can see plans and acquire all information regarding it at the office of W. S. Robertson, Edmonton, or of F. Lamoreaux on his property, or of A. Macdonald, Winnipeg.

Sales at Edmonton and Saskatchewan City will continue for sixty days, after which time the balance will be offered for sale in Winnipeg.

LAMOREAUX & MACDONALD.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMINCK ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are now on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash; One Hundred Dollars and upwards, half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMINCK.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

Have just received their large outfit of goods, comprising,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Also a large and complete stock of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Cape station (Troy) and freight to, and store at, Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation.

Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

BROWN & CURRY,

Have now en route and to arrive shortly large outfit of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

GENTS, FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

BROWN & CURRY